

California GARDEN

10c



Casa Del Rey Moro Garden
California Pacific International Exposition

**AUGUST
1935**

Begonia Propagation

By Eva Kenworthy Gray

Cacti

By C. I. Jerabek

Stray Thoughts

By Peter D. Barnhart

The Magazine . . .

"California Garden"

A Practical Local Guide published monthly
for more than 20 years

Subscription \$1.00 per year

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, in its 24th year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues \$1.50 per year. Magazine and Membership combined \$2.00 per year.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASS'N.

P. O. BOX 323, SAN DIEGO

*We believe we have the finest exhibition
ever for Exposition year.*

Come out and judge for yourself.

Rosecroft Begonia Gardens

ALFRED D. ROBINSON

ANNIE C. ROBINSON

— Proprietors —

530 SILVERGATE AVENUE, POINT LOMA,
CALIFORNIA

HARRIS SAYS:

Now is a good time to plant Seed and Plants for Fall and Winter Flowers. Winter and Spring Blooming Bulbs soon available. Plant now for Winter blooming Sweet Peas.

"How to Prune Western Shrubs," by Sanford Martin, is now on sale.

HARRIS SEED CO.

Two Stores

840 Market St.
Bet. 8th and 9th

726 Broadway
Bet. 7th and 8th

Bedding and Ornamental Plants

Cut Flowers For All Occasions

ROSE COURT FLORAL CO.

MISSION HILLS

3705 Crane Street San Diego

Hil. 4984

Printing

from a card
to a catalogue

Franklin

2311

McKEE Printing Co.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

215 B STREET

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Mrs. Mary A. Greer, President
Hillcrest 1550-J
R. R. McLean, Vice-President
Mr. Erskine J. Campbell, Treasurer
Bayview 0148
Miss Alice Halliday
Mrs. Robert Morrison
Miss K. O. Sessions
Mr. Alfred Mitchell
Mrs. Mary E. Ward, Secretary
Hillcrest 3132-J
Member
American Rose Society
American Gladioli Society
American Iris Society
California Fuchsia Society

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
P. O. Box 323, San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

Silas B. Osborn, Editor

AUGUST, 1935

Vol. 27

No. 2

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post Office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page.....	\$25.00	Sixth Page.....	\$6.00
Third Page.....	\$10.00	Ninth Page.....	\$4.00
Contract Rates		On Request	

Advertising Copy should be in by the 25th of preceding month

Subscription to Magazine, \$1.00 per year; Membership \$1.50 per year; Magazine and Membership combined, \$2.00 per year.

Meeting held third Tuesday of each month at Floral Building in Balboa Park, 7:30 P. M.
McKee Printing Co. 215 B St., San Diego

BIRD FEED

According to the bird list published in 1933 under the auspices of Cooper Ornithological Club of Los Angeles, George Willett shows 373 species of birds in the southwest part of this state. Los Angeles County records show about 370 species and forms to be at some time within its boundaries. San Diego County would show perhaps an equally large number.

Numbers of individuals and food habits are the two characteristics most interesting to mankind—of all wild life, not only birds. Having this fact in mind the food list given below may interest many gardeners since fully 200 species of birds may at some time visit Southern California gardens—a few species are mentioned besides garden birds, because of special habits little known to the general public.

CARRION EATERS: Crow, raven, turkey vulture (buzzard), the jays, English sparrow, condor.

FRUIT, BERRY, SAP AND NUT EATERS: The blackbirds, long-tailed chat, crow, house finch, mockingbird, the orioles, band-tailed pigeon (acorns), the quails, robin, the sapsuckers, the sparrows, the towhees, the waxwings, the woodpeckers.

GRAIN EATERS: The blackbirds, the doves, the pigeons, the quails, the finches, the sparrows, mockingbird, meadowlark, robin, crow, the towhees.

GRASSHOPPERS: The blackbirds, the bluebirds, crow, cowbird, the jays, the orioles, meadowlark, raven, road runner, robin, the sapsuckers, night hawk, kingbird, horned larks, wrens, the sparrows, eagles, practically all species of hawks and owls, the thrashers, killdeer, mockingbird, chat. In fact, one of the U. S. Biological Survey reports

says: "from the largest hawks to the tiny hummingbirds, there is no exception that all birds feed on grasshoppers, except the purely vegetarian doves and pigeons."

INSECTS AND LARVAE EATERS: The blackbirds, the bluebirds, bunting, bushtit, chat, chickadee, cowbird, Sierra creeper, crow, cuckoo, dipper, the finches, flicker, the flycatcher, the gnatcatchers, the hummingbirds, the kingbirds, the kinglets, the horned larks, martin, meadowlark, mockingbird, nighthawk, the nuthatches, the orioles, pewee, phainopepla, black phoebe, Say phoebe, pipit, poorwills, the quails, raven, road runner, robin, the sapsuckers, shrike, the sparrows, the swallows, the swifts, the tanagers, the thrashers, the grosbeaks, titmouse, the towhees, the thrushes, the vireoes, the warblers, the woodpeckers, the wrens, wren-tit, the yellowthroats, the eagles, hawks and owls.

RODENT EATERS: Crow, raven, shrike, the jays, the eagles, hawks and owls, road runner.

SEED EATERS: The blackbirds, the bluebirds, bunting, cowbird, crow, doves and pigeons, the finches, the goldfinches, the grosbeaks, the jays, the juncos, the horned larks, meadowlark, mockingbird, the orioles, pipit, the quails, robin, the sparrows, the towhees, the woodpeckers, the yellowthroats.

SNAIL EATERS: Roadrunner, Bullock oriole, shrike, Brewer blackbird, and, while waterbirds are not garden birds, their main food in many waterlands is snails—where there is no unprotected pools ducks are an added pleasure in a garden of some size. Bantams (especially the Seabrights) eat slugs, and the cocks do little

scratching. A golden Seabright yearly nests in a clump of pampas grass in our garden and the little flock certainly earns its keep and pays for the muss it makes—adding a friendly note to the garden as well by their aristocratic demeanor. Of course, no gardener would think of allowing them loose when the seeds are coming through! And never if the garden has a row of the deep pink oxalis—they will strip every leaf of that plant, as well as some of the mesembryantheums—though for the most part the garden with plants well up will be let alone by the bants.

SPROUTS AND GREEN FOOD: The blackbirds, cowbird, crow, raven, the sparrows, the finches, the horned larks (also some species of ducks).

BERTHA H. FULLER.

FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN

Dahlia—Mrs. Geo. Gardner, Bay, 0346-M.

Zinnias—Mr. H. Gibbs, Hill. 1550-J.
Arrangement of Flowers—Miss Etta Schneider, Hill. 5950; Mr. Pieter Smoor, Main 4875.

Bridge Luncheon Tables—Junior League, Hill. 1075.

Annuals and Perennials—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour, Hill. 4021.

Lath House Subjects—Mrs. John Wimmer, C.V. 17, or Hill. 1550-J.

Arrangement of Sub-tropical Fruits; Arrangement of Gourds—Miss Zulu Kenyon, Hill. 6288-J.

Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.

Nomenclature—Mrs. W. H. Hutchings.

Gate Receipts—Mr. Erskine Campbell.
General Secretary—Mrs. De Forrest Ward, Hill. 3132-J.

General Chairman—Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Hill. 1550-J.

PREMIUM LIST

Twenty-Ninth Annual Fall Flower Show, Friday and Saturday,
August 30 and 31, 1935, Bridges Building, Sixth and C Streets

Opening Friday, 2 p. m. Admission 25c

SECTION A—AMATEURS

Dahlias

- * 1. Best collection 12 Dahlias, 12 varieties, one bloom each (small varieties excluded). Prize competitive cup to be won for three years.
- 2. Best Three Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 3. Best Three Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 4. Best Three Blooms, Formal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 5. Best Three Blooms, Informal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 6. Best Three Blooms Miniature, one or more varieties, not over 3½ inches in diameter.
- 7. Best Three Blooms Fancy or Variegated, one or more varieties.
- 8. Best Three Blooms Pompons, one or more varieties.
- 9. Best Three Blooms Show or Ball, one or more varieties.
- 10. Best Three Blooms, Single, one or more varieties.
- 11. Best One Bloom Cactus.
- 12. Best One Bloom Semi-Cactus.
- 13. Best One Bloom Formal Decorative.
- 14. Best One Bloom, Informal Decorative.
- 15. Best One Bloom Miniature, not over 3½ inches in diameter.
- 16. Best One Bloom Fancy or Variegated.
- 17. Best One Bloom Pompon.
- 18. Best One Bloom Show or Ball.
- 19. Best One Bloom, Single.
- 20. Best Collection Cactus and Semi-Cactus, one bloom each variety.
- 21. Best Collection Formal and Informal Decorative, one bloom each variety.
- 22. Best Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.

- * 23. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias, other foliage permitted. Tuber of "Buckeye King" from Comstock Dahlia Gardens.
- * 24. Most Artistic Arrangement Vase or Bowl of Dahlias, other foliage permitted. Tuber of Murphy's Masterpiece from Comstock Dahlia Gardens.

DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES

San Diego Floral Association
Silver Medal.

SECTION B

Open to All Competitors

Dahlias

- 25. Best Display Miniature Dahlias not over 3½ inches in diameter.
- 26. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling.
- * 27. Best Display of Undisseminated Seedlings. (Undisseminated applies to a variety not as yet offered for sale nor introduced into commerce.) Prize: Tuber from Comstock Dahlia Gardens.
- 28. Best 1935 Seedling.
- 29. Most Artistic Basket of Pompons, use of other foliage permitted.
- * One Best Bloom Exhibited, stem and foliage considered. Prize: \$5.00 Tuber chosen from Ballay Dahlia Gardens Catalogue, Palo Alto.

SECTION C—PROFESSIONALS

Dahlias

- * 30. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
- 31. Best Six Blooms, any variety.
- 32. Best Six Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 33. Best Six Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 34. Best Six Blooms Formal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 35. Best Six Blooms, Informal Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 36. Best Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.

- * 37. Best Largest Collection Standard Varieties. Names attached.

SECTION D—AMATEURS

Zinnias

- * 38. Best Collection of Zinnias.
- 39. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
- 40. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
- 41. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
- 42. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
- 43. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
- 44. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
- 45. Best Three Blooms, any color not classified.
- 46. Best Three Blooms, picotee type.
- 47. Best Twenty-five Blooms Zinnias, small Mexican.
- 48. Best Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
- 49. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias.
- 50. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias.

- * ZINNIA SWEEPSTAKES, San Diego Floral Association Bronze Medal.

SECTION E—AMATEURS

General

- 51. Best Collection Asters, double type.
- 52. Best Collection Asters, single type.
- 53. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Asters, any variety.
- 54. Best Arranged Basket of Asters, greenery allowed.
- 55. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
- 56. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Yellow.
- 57. Best Arrangement of White Flowers in White Container.
- 58. Best Arrangement of Gold and White Flowers in White or Yellow Container.
- 59. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Copper or Brass Container.
- 60. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Silver or Pewter Container.
- 61. Floral Arrangement of Succulent Blooms with their foliage.

(Continued on Page 4)

Begonia Propagation . . .

By EVA KENWORTHY GRAY

. . . Hints on Hybridization, and Growing Seedlings

The Begonia is increased in five ways: i. e., seed, cuttings, root division, from a leaf, and by layering. With the four latter methods the new plant will be the same as the parent variety. In seed we can by pollinization obtain new varieties; but this method should be under careful supervision and crosses made between two plants that will be likely to produce a superior variety or one that will show distinctive traits that are pleasing. Here are some crossing hints that might result in some distinctive types.

A *Piercei* X *Sutherlandii*, or a *Sutherlandii* on a *Piercei*. Usually the male parent gives the flower its color, while the female, or seed bearer will produce the leaf type and form of the flower. This assertion is *not* authoritative, only from my own experience I have found this the usual rule—there are exceptions of course to all rules, though as yet, in my small experience I have found this assertion to hold good.

Other crosses that might bring out different varieties are: (I am trying these) pollen from a Rex on an *Olbia*; also a pink cane on an *Olbia*; tho as to the latter cross the results are questionable—a *Calla* lily pollen on different varieties of *semperflorens*. In making these crosses it may be possible to get a stronger and harder plant, but doubtful if the foliage would come true, but might show up in the third generation. A *Calla* lily pollen is also tried on a Sea Shell *semperflorens* and also on a new variegated leaved *semperflorens* that shows yellow blotches on the green leaves. The flowers of this are a very light pink, and is a rather shy bloomer, but the plant is a sturdy grower and reports from other growers is that it attains the height of four feet. Mine so far, is about eighteen inches tall, but is a young plant and has plenty of time yet to come up to the four foot mark.

The third generation of *Palmata* seedlings do not show a return to their ancestors. The leaves while young

are striped like the *Zebrina* begonia, then the secondary leaves come out a mottled green. The undersides of leaves are flushed red with prominent red veins. I had at one time some flowerers develop on a *Cathyana* begonia—a beautiful yellow—and from these I tried a cross on a *Coralina* *Lucerne*, and when these new seedlings appeared the plants *did* look something like a *Cathyana*, and if according to my rule, they should produce yellow flowers I would be convinced that the cross was a success. But it is too much to hope for and one dislikes to be disappointed, so I shall wait with patience and not expect a yellow flower and have my hopes dashed.

Since the *Nelumbifolia* is blooming so prodigally, I have tried their pollen on different varieties, marking each as I pollinized and as soon as the seed ripens they will be planted and results awaited. A seedling growing in with some vagrant *semperflorens*, has developed leaves similar to the *Templanii*. We know the *Templanii* appeared in this way many years ago, so why shouldn't it appear again? A Topsy that just "grewed." We can ask ourself question after question on heredity, but there is no answer forth coming—mostly guess work. By leaf comparison, manner of growth, flower, etc., etc. We try to place each seedling as it grows, but with gathering seed in a lath house where so many varieties are in bloom and the wind blowing their pollen in the air it may chance to settle on a flower and when we plant seed from such a pod we naturally find a variation. If we hand pollinize and mark the crosses we make we are more likely to distinguish the resultant parentage.

Last year a leaf was sent me from Illinois for identification. It was a small, very dark green leaf of the recumbent type. Thought at the time it was one of the *Nigricans*, (there are several begonias classed as *Nigricans*) so I placed it in the corner of a sand box and promptly forgot all about it; so what was my surprise later to see it sending up new leaves. I left it so through last winter and this spring when it began to show renewed growth

potted it up in a rich leaf mould compost. It is growing right along and I am still convinced it belongs to the *Nigricans* varieties. Growing begonias from leaves has been confined principally to the Rex varieties, but there are other kinds that will start new plants from a leaf. The main difficulty in growing begonias from a leaf is from transferring them from the sand box into the soil. I have solved this trouble by placing very wet peat moss into the hole before putting in the plant and this rather protects the roots until they can take hold and they will soon penetrate the peat moss into the surrounding soil and have no set back as I've found they do when putting them directly in contact with the soil. I always wait when starting a plant from a leaf until it shows new leaves beginning to grow and is strong enough to make the change without too much shock.

Of course most everyone has their own particular method in starting new plants, either from cutting, leaf or sowing the seed, and what may prove satisfactory to one might prove a failure to another.

Those plants that do not strike root easily from cuttings, can be layered with success. I have had good results in rooting the *Diadema* and *Compta* in this way. Bending the branch down until it lays along the ground and then placing a weight to hold it firmly, it will take root along every joint. I also have rooted them by laying a branch on the top of a pot and placing a small rock to hold it firmly. They must be kept moist and a layer of the peat moss on top holds the moisture longer.

Varying degrees of light and shade, different soil mixtures, has its effect on the foliage. The more light they receive and the richer soil content will bring out a darker and richer coloring to the leaves. Plants received from the east where they are kept in the house and receive a small amount of light and air are lighter in color than those we have here growing outside under lath. I have two plants now that were sent for identification and cannot tell just what they are until they start new leaves to show to what class they belong. Also one finds in the eastern collections an old plant that has been handed down from a Grandmother's favorite, and may be one that has been long forgotten and lost to the present generation.

FLOWER SHOW PREMIUM LIST

(Continued from Page 2)

62. Arrangement of Branches, Leaves and Pods in suitable container.
63. Arrangement of Fruits and Flowers in container.
64. Arrangements with reflections.

* SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 55 TO 64 INCLUSIVE.

First and Second Prizes.

Judging points for Arrangements as follows:

Distinction	20%
Relation of Flowers to Container	20%
Color Harmony	20%
Proportion	20%
Quality	20%

65. Best Display of Marigolds.
66. Best Display of Petunias.
67. Best Collection of Perennials, not less than twelve varieties.
68. Best Collection of Annuals, not less than twelve varieties.
69. Best Display of Any Other Flower Not Otherwise Classified.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 65 TO 69 INCLUSIVE.

70. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous tall growing Begonias.
71. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous low growing Begonias.
72. Best One Specimen Potted Fibrous Begonia.
73. Best Collection of Potted Tuberos Begonias.
74. Best One Specimen Potted Tuberos Begonia.
75. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or boxes.
76. Best Collection of Ferns.
77. Best Decorative House Plant.
78. Best Flowering Vine (flowers and foliage).
79. Best Collection of Cut Sprays Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
80. Best Collection Coleus. Open to all.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 70 TO 80 INCLUSIVE.

- * 81. Best displayed collection of Semi-Tropical Fruits. Open class.
- * 82. Best Displayed Collection of Gourds.
- * 83. Best Bridge Luncheon Table.

SECTION F—GENERAL

Open to All Competitors

84. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, grown in pots or boxes.
- * 85. Best General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes.
86. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
87. Best Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.
88. Best Potted Plant in Flower for Patio or Garden.
89. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
90. Best Hanging Basket other than Fern.
91. Best Exhibit of Summer Flowering Lilies.
92. Best Display of Gladiolas.
93. Best Collection of Fuchsias.
- * 94. Best Display of Cacti.
- * 95. Best Display of Succulents.
- * 96. Best Dish of Growing Succulents and Cacti.
- * 97. Best Miniature Garden; limit 18x24 inches.

SECTION G—PROFESSIONAL

General

- * 98. Best Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
- San Diego Floral Association—Bronze Medal.**
99. Best New Plant or Flower not exhibited before.
 100. Best Collection of Petunias.
 101. Best Collection of Zinnias.
 102. Best Collection of Asters.
 - * 103. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
 104. Best Arranged Basket of Gladiolas.
 105. Best Exhibit of Water Lilies.

- * 106. Best Display of Cut Flowers.
107. Best Exhibit of Garden Pottery (limit 20 pieces). Open to all.

* OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW. San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

RULES.

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of the first day of the Show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 12:00 o'clock. *No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.*
2. All potted plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
3. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
4. EXHIBITS CAN BE ENTERED IN ONE CLASS ONLY.
5. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
6. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed during or after the close of the Show without the authority of the officials in charge.
7. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
8. All Exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made.
9. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.

(Continued on Page 6)

Cacti . . .

By C. I. JERABEK

. . . New Cactus Garden in Balboa Park

When you say "Cacti" to some people, almost instantly their minds visualize a sandy or rocky place with a few cholla or barrel cactus dotting the landscape and generally these same people think that this genus of plants will thrive in any soil, under any condition. But those that really know cacti realize that a cactus garden requires a certain amount of care the same as other types of plants.

In Balboa Park are native trees and shrubs as well as hundreds of exotic plants, but Miss K. O. Sessions said, "A cactus garden should be created in the park for the coming Exposition, later to be made into a Botanic Garden". Through her earnest efforts the Exposition Company was finally persuaded to lay out such a plot in the Fair Grounds. Miss Sessions also coaxed and pleaded with the officials to build a lath house for Epiphyllum (shade loving types) but to no avail. But now that a San Diegan has been made manager of the Exposition, perhaps some action in this direction will be taken.

After two or three months of hard work from the cleaning off the native shrubs to the finished beds, the cactus garden is practically completed except for plants.

A number of donations were received which helped materially in making this garden what it is today. Mr. Fred Bode, Jr. and Mrs. Bertha Thomas of San Diego have the honor of donating the first specimens. Mr. William Decker of this city sent in his contribution, Mrs. Lena Graham, Pacific Beach, Mr. and Mrs. David Troth of Bird Rock and Miss K. O. Sessions, the sponsor gave her entire collection.

Mr. J. R. Pirtle and Sons, proprietors of the Rio Grande Valley Cactus Garden, Edinburg, Texas, were the first to make a donation outside of the state. Their gift consisted of forty-three named specimens and twenty without labels.

A fine shipment of unnamed specimens were sent in by Cactus Acres of El Paso, Texas. The Oklahoma Cactus

and Succulent Society also contributed.

Arizona is well represented, the Border Cactus Nursery of Nogales, Arizona, raised a hundred and fifty dollars, this was spent in trips to the desert gathering cacti for their donation, which was forwarded here and is now occupying several beds. This is an excellent collection and those that participated in the collecting are to be complimented on their efforts.

The Federated Garden Clubs of Arizona, under the direction of the University of Arizona at Tucson, brought over fifteen tons, in this shipment were twenty *Carnegie gigantea* (Saguaro) ranging in size from one to twelve feet in height. Many other species are represented, from the small *Neo mammillaria* to the large clumps of *Lemaicocereus thurberi*, besides the cacti there is other native flora. Mr. Nichols, a member of the University staff came to San Diego and was on hand to receive the shipment, he also took charge of the planting, landscaping the plot to look like a typical Arizona desert scene.

Mr. Wm. Hetrick of the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, gave enough specimens to fill three of the inside beds. These were *Cereus*, *Trichocereus*, *Pachycereus*, *Echinocereus*, *neomammillans* and dwarf *opuntias*.

Mr. Carl F. Brassfield of Los Angeles donated the collection of *Opuntia*, for which he won a first prize at last cactus show in Pasadena.

Miss Kate Walker of Santa Barbara gave a number of excellent specimens from her interesting place,

Mr. Carl Seelbach of Hawthorne, California, donated a number of good *cereus* and seven varieties of *Harrisia* cuttings.

The Desert Nursery of Palm Springs, California, and Mrs. McCabe of Encanto, California, both planted a bed of cacti for display purposes, perhaps when the Exposition is over they will donate a few of those outstanding

(Continued on Page 8)

New Valuable Book

"HOW TO PRUNE Western SHRUBS"

by

R. Stanford Martin

WITH THIS SIMPLE,
PRACTICAL BOOK
ILLUSTRATED WITH
PEN AND INK
SKETCHES BY THE
AUTHOR SHOWING
HOW AND WHERE
TO MAKE THE CUTS
ANYONE CAN PRUNE
CORRECTLY. MISS K.
O. SESSIONS SAYS
"EVERY GARDEN
LOVER OUGHT TO
OWN THIS VALUA-
BLE BOOK."

\$1.00 (Sales Tax 3c)

Mail orders to
CALIFORNIA GARDEN

215 B Street
San Diego, Calif.

FLOWER SHOW RULES

(Continued from Page 4)

10. ALL EXHIBITORS MUST PLACE THEIR NAMES ON CONTAINERS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

11. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the Show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.

12. The Floral Association invites exhibitors, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.

13. Baskets and vases will be judged for arrangement and quality of blooms.

14. No professional or no amateur directly connected with a professional shall enter an amateur class.

* Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW.

An Amateur is one who does not engage in horticulture or gardening for profit and who is not directly or indirectly connected with one who engages in horticulture or gardening for profit.

A Display is an arrangement for quality and direct artistic effect.

A Collection is a variety of kinds brought together.

Dahlia is judged according to the points recommended by American Dahlia Society, which are:

Color	20
Stem and Foliage	25
(Stems not less than 12 in. long).	
Substance	15
Form	20
Size	20
	100

NOTICE

On file and for sale, complete copies of all "California Gardens" magazines.

Iris for Table Decoration

By MRS. DAVID K. WHITE

... New Iris Types Introduced

For years the taller iris of the bearded or Pogoniris group have held the center of the stage. They will no doubt long continue to do so, and hybridizers and growers will carry on their friendly rivalry in breeding and introducing taller, and bigger and better varieties. The giants, with three to five-foot stalks and five to seven-inch flowers, are the stars of the bright pageantry of their tribe.

But there are lesser roles better played by other sorts more adapted to minor parts. The intermediates and dwarfs are just suited to positions in the fore part of the border and in the small rock garden, where the taller ones would be quite out of place. Though not so numerous as the tall ones, still they may be found in sufficient variety, listed in almost any good iris catalogue.

However, a type for another use than garden effects seems to have been in demand for some time. In general, iris with their usual stiff and often rather long stems have been wholly unadapted for artistic arrangement, especially for table decoration. Even the dwarfs have been too stiff, and often the flowers are too large to be acceptable for this purpose.

Two or three years ago the writer heard rumors that the growing demand for a type to fill this need was being harkened to. An American Iris Society bulletin mentioned a new variety having characteristics which foreshadowed a group distinct from all others, one for table use.

Then, last year, a small group of five such irises was introduced by Mary and Jane Williamson, iris growers and breeders of the Midwest. The flowers are described to the writer by the Williamsons as "very small—not over three inches wide and two and a half inches high, rising from seventeen to twenty-four inches in height." The foliage, they told me, should be "grass-like, that is narrow as compared with the broad leaf of the regular tall bearded types." One of the most important distinctions, it seems, is the very slender wiry stems that make them especially easy and graceful in table arrangement. Often, of course, there are small iris on slender stems, but they do not have the quality of daintiness, grace, and charm that this group is said to have.

Three of the five sorts introduced by the Williamsons are more typical than the other two, I was told. "It will take time," the originators say, "before the group 'spreads out' and we have the true so-called table iris."

The term "table" iris will be used in reference to this group just as tall bearded, intermediate, and dwarf are used in reference to the existing distinctive groups.

The table iris bloom along with the tall bearded, and though their primary use is for table arrangement, they will doubtless also have their place in the garden. They should vie with the earlier dwarf varieties as edging for borders and for use in the rock garden. —Los Angeles Times.

Fuchsia

By Murray Skinner

Dainty aristocrat
She, of the garden plat,
Hung, like a maiden's hat
Flung on a tree;

Tied with exquisite bows,
Fluffy with ruffle rows,
See how she gaily grows,
Swinging so free.

Relic of ancient ways,
Old-time Victorian days,
Elegant fashion craze—
Dandy and fop—

Tendrils for clinging hair,
Coiffed as a lady fair,
With her can none compare;
Lady's Eardrop.

Stray Thoughts . . .

By PETER D. BARNHART

. . . Little Known Trees and Plants

We yet have a long way to travel in the Southland before we reach the end of the trail of Ornamental Horticulture. From time to time I fare forth over hill and dale, and look into the Gardens of enthusiasts to see what they are doing. In this manner I meet with things new to me, and, in the hope of introducing the various trees and plants that have come under my observation during the past year to those whose privilege to roam is limited, I make mention of them here and now. *Manettia bicolor* is a vine that luxuriates in shade. As the specific name indicates, the flowers are two colored—yellow and scarlet, blooming every day of the year. *Quisqualis indica* is another desirable vine, also adapted to shaded places. *Thunbergia Gibsonia*, a native of E. Africa fits perfectly into the scheme of gardening in this Southland. It is a rampant growing vine, the flowers golden yellow, and in bloom all the year.

Thunbergia grandiflora is a blue flowering species, adapted to shady places. A native of India. One of the marvels in the art of gardening in this Southland is the number of plants, native of the tropical regions of the earth which do well in our gardens. *Pyrethrum*; or as some authorities chose to call it; *Chrysanthemum ptarmicaeflorum*. Heavens, it seems to be a joy, a positive delight to Botanists to tack onto the Generic name of plants names that few people are able to pronounce. This is one such case. Anyway it is an evergreen shrub, the foliage pure white, and so finely divided that the plant is feathery in appearance. Beverly Hills Nursery is the only place I have seen plants for sale.

Carica candamarcensis is a small fruited species of the tribe. It must

not be confused with the large fruited species, known as Papaya. The fruits, a golden yellow, and so deliciously scented, that a plate of them will fill a room with the delightful aroma. The wonder is that they are not found in every garden. I know of but one plant. It may be seen in the Wernick Botanic Garden, Salt Air Ave., L. A. *Anisacanthus Gonzalezii* is an evergreen shrub, spreading by rhizomes, eventually forming a large clump. Flowers borne in terminal clusters; bright red color. Easy as it is to grow I know of but one clump.

Cyphomandra betacea. The common name of this plant is "Tree Tomato." The fruit is a desirable salad fruit. If given room for development, well fed, and abundantly watered during our summer months, it is a spectacular subject. The large heart shaped leaves gives it a tropical appearance. *Fatsia papyrifera* (Rice Paper Plant) is another of those vigorous growing subjects that deserve a place in any garden. I know of one specimen that is so large, that beneath its sheltering care a family dine, when desert winds prevail over the ocean breezes, and the heat indoors is intense. *Eriodendron anfractuosum*; one of the Silk Cotton trees, is, when in bloom one of the sensations of our landscape scenes. The only place I know where this tree may be had, is from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. They know it under the Generic name: *Cieba*. Anyway readers of these lines, get one, and give it room for development. If you have room get several and make a grove, which will be distinctive, a grove that plant enthusiasts will turn to for inspiration to make the bosom of Mother Earth beautiful beyond words.

Evening! Fragrance!

IS YOUR Garden Waiting for the Magic of KIM Lights?

Kim garden lighting equipment is designed to enhance its surroundings—Harmonizing with them by day—Illuminating them at night.

Lighting units imitating wren houses, created in durable porcelain enamel. Colors green or orange.

Kim Spear Lights. As portable as an umbrella. Extend up to eight feet high. Useful in the outdoor living rooms, the patio, or for lawn sports.

For informal garden entertaining, plug your toaster or coffee pot in electrical convenience outlets, which are concealed in the form of mushroom rooms, etc. Use the same clever outlets for portable garden lights in the evening.

MOONLIGHT! Flood your garden with it at will with the new Kim Moon-ray.

Secure yours through the convenient loan arrangement of the National Housing Act. Any dealer will gladly help you with your application.

San Diego
Consolidated
Gas & Electric
Company

867 Sixth Avenue

DEWEY KELLY

"Growing Plants"
401 West Washington
Hillcrest 2569-J

✦ Complete Selection of Shrubs Adapted to Local Conditions ✦

CACTI

(Continued from Page 5)

cacti for which their displays are receiving so much comment.

Although the ground is mostly adobe soil, the beds are so constructed as to give excellent drainage, and all the cacti are thriving nicely. Those from out of the state are growing as if this was their native habitat, and this in itself is a remarkable thing considering that the state inspectors cut every root off these plants before they were allowed to be planted.

Even with all these gifts there is still space for more plants, anyone wishing to donate please write to Miss K. O. Sessions, P. O. Box 86, Pacific Beach, California. To this woman should be given the credit for making the contacts for the majority of the donations.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. Fred Bode who is the horticulturist for the California Pacific International Exposition Company should be congratulated, not only is he having labels put on every variety of plant in the Aloe and Agave garden, but in the Exposition grounds as well.

Mr. Bode says, "I intend to label every kind of tree, flower and shrub with suitable signs giving genus, specific name, also the common one, if any, and state its native habitat."

This is not all the good news, for at the present time his stenographer, Mrs. Jean Snow, is writing up a booklet which will describe all the plants in the Exposition grounds, giving their location so that one may walk along the streets and byways, easily recognizing every growing plant.

Another item of interest which should please the botanist is the fact that Mr. Bode has started an Arboretum. It is located on the knoll south of the Federal Building. Many new eucalypti and other rare plants have been set out recently. May the good work continue.

C. I. JERABEK.

Note the date which appears after the mailing address on the cover of your California "Garden" and when your subscription expires, please renew promptly.

Question Box

By R. R. McLEAN

QUESTION: Can you tell me what to do to get rid of brown scale insects on the stems and fronds of ferns? I have used a number of things but have only succeeded in killing the fronds.

Mrs. W.

ANSWER: Fern fronds are quite tender, of course, and considerable care must be observed in spraying them. Perhaps the best combination is a tobacco and oil spray or dip. Use what is known as a light summer oil emulsion (spray oils are sold as light, light-medium, medium, etc.) and tobacco extract in the following proportions: oil emulsion, 2 ounces, black leaf 40 (or similar nicotine preparation) 1½ teaspoonsful, ammonia, 1 teaspoonful and water 1 gallon. Mix thoroughly. Spraying will have to be repeated occasionally as it is practically impossible to kill the eggs under each scale and your spraying must be for the purpose of killing the young scales as they hatch and emerge from under the shell. If it is not too much of a task, hand-picking the scale shells from the fern and then spraying with the above mixture is a very effective way of handling them.

QUESTION: Oaks and other trees in this place are full of disease and insects. Cannot something be done to help us out? Pines seem to be dying fast. Soon we will have none left.

E. B.

ANSWER: The care of oaks on private property is a problem of the individual property owner. Most of the trouble oaks are heir to relate to rots and similar diseases. With pines, however, particularly as relates to mistletoe and pine bark beetle, the case is different. Because of their nature, they may be distributed far and wide and their occurrence in any one locality becomes more than an individual problem. Unfortunately, there is no clear cut method of controlling the pine mistletoe outside of cutting out infested limbs. The effects of this parasite are relatively slow and trees are not quickly injured by it. It can be

... Brown Scale Insects Attack Ferns

controlled if a close watch is kept of the trees and new infestations are removed by surgical methods. The very fact that infestation must become heavy before the tree shows distress is one of the reasons why its control in early stages is too often neglected.

Pine bark beetles have wrought incalculable injury to pines in recreational areas. Inasmuch as these beetles are very definitely of public concern the writer sponsored a SERA project calling for the employment of some fifty men to be used in control work. The only practical method of controlling pine bark beetles is to cut down the infested trees in the winter, then strip off and burn the bark. This destroys the pests before they emerge in the spring and fly to other trees.

QUESTION: Please inform me what is causing the leaves of my Eugenia to turn like the enclosed sample leaves. Some of the branches are all turned like the enclosed sample. K. K.

ANSWER: The leaves had been attacked by thrips, a very small, slender insect that chafes the leaf surfaces in feeding and turns them brown. The particular species of thrips injurious to eugenias is also found on a great variety of garden plants, as viburnums, euonymus, laurustinus, etc. The control is fairly easy, consisting of a spray of tobacco, soap and water, or a dust known as nicodust containing tobacco. The spray or dust must be repeated in three weeks, as the first treatment will not kill the eggs protected as they are inside the leaves themselves. For the spray use an ounce (liquid) of black leaf 40 or similar tobacco concentrate to 6 gallons of soapy water. Spray thoroughly covering the upper and lower leaf surfaces. For the dust, if you prefer to use this instead of the spray, buy a six or eight per cent dust, making sure the material is reasonably fresh and from which the nicotine content has not evaporated by being exposed to the air.

RAINFORD Flower Shop



CUT FLOWERS
Flower Designs

1115 Fourth Avenue

San Diego

EUGENIA SMITHII

is not as large a grower as the *Eugenia Myrtifolia*, so well known, but its foliage is larger and of good color, and the prints are a choice pale lavender in large clusters and very decorative, and ripen in the winter.

Prices 50c to \$1.50

CORONELLA GLAUCA

is a fine yellow winter blooming shrub that will take the place of the *genista*. It is a native of the Mediterranean hill slopes.

Prices 25c to 50c

K. O. SESSIONS

PACIFIC BEACH

2590 Grand Ave.

Phone Pac. Bch. 607

Subscribe Today

To the California Garden Magazine, a publication that for twenty-eight years has devoted its columns to constructive helpfulness for home gardens and to the beautification and cultural advancement of San Diego.

Nationally known authorities on ornamental horticulture write for the California Garden . . . avail yourself of this knowledge and become garden wise.

Subscribe Today

SUBSCRIPTION TO MAGAZINE \$1.00 PER YR.

MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION \$1.50 PER YR.

MAGAZINE AND MEMBERSHIP \$2.00 PER YR.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 323—San Diego, California

California through San Diego, Invites the world 1935

In the peaceful quiet of a vast and picturesque park, close by the Pacific, San Diego presents to the world in 1935 the spectacle of the harnessed forces of man's restless energies: his search for beauty and romance, his love of adventure and progress, his insatiable curiosity to pierce the realm of the unknown.

San Diego Presents the CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

MAY 29 - - - - NOVEMBER 11, 1935

History

From Cabrillo's discovery of the harbor that lies behind the jutting Point Loma, the years will march in parade through the colorful exhibits.

Art

The rare and priceless works of the masters, the treasures of antiquity, the masterpieces of sculpture.

Beauty

By day, the radiance of Nature blends with the graceful spires and delicate frescoes of old Spanish architecture. Luxuriant trees and exotic tropical foliage line long, winding promenades. At night, soft illumination will cloak the scene. In all, a pageant of scientific achievement, the drama of man's struggle.

And over the whole enchanting scene will hang the spirit of joy; gay music, sports, the time-honored institutions of the carnival, modernized by the myriad improvements of science; thrills on water, land and in the air . . . a galaxy to test the imagination.

THROUGH YOUR LETTERS . . . TELL THE WORLD